

African, Indian and Australian allies during the Cretaceous or the early Tertiary, are thoroughly differentiated from the Old World species.

3. The nunatak areas, the scattered unglaciated or only slightly glaciated spots within the region of more widespread glaciation, are distinguished by a high degree of relic-endemism.

4. The dominant groups of the region of northeastern America only lately freed from Pleistocene ice are largely those of recently glaciated northern Europe. These northern lands have been so recently segregated geographically that until geologically recent time there has been free interchange in the floras; and in the ecologically youthful Canadian and northern European regions identity of species in the amphigeian genera is so general as to become the rule.

5. The recently cleared lands, like the recently glaciated areas and the Quaternary sands, are also characterized by a multiplicity of variable and often intricately intergrading and hybridizing forms, as well as by the aggressive dominance of unchanged species introduced within three centuries from the youthful flora of Europe.

Some of the points I have discussed are possibly new, though many of them are familiar and very old-fashioned doctrines; but since familiarity so often breeds contempt and the latest doctrines are so frequently supposed to be the best, it may not be amiss to call attention anew to the overwhelming evidence of the soundness of some of the older deductions.

---

A WHITE-FLOWERED FORM OF *ASTER AMETHYSTINUS*.—Two stations made up of plants transplanted from the type colony of *A. amethystinus* f. *leucerythros*<sup>1</sup> in 1924 and 1925, have several times apparently developed pink-flowered seedlings. This year one of the stations produced a white-flowered seedling.

*ASTER AMETHYSTINUS* Nutt., f. **leucos**, n. f. *ligulis albis*.—MASSACHUSETTS: Worcester, September 24, 1930, *E. W. Bemis* (TYPE in Gray Herbarium).—EARL W. BEMIS, Worcester, Massachusetts.

---

*CAREX BEBBII* IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—On 15 July 1930 I collected in a meadow in Stoughton, Massachusetts, specimens which have been identified by Prof M. L. Fernald as *Carex Bebbii*

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA 32: 3. 1930.